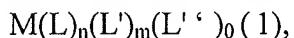


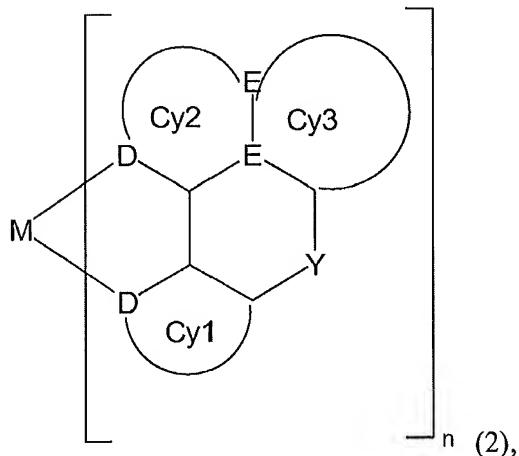
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-22. (Cancelled)

23. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula (1)



wherein a part-structure $M(L)_n$ is described by formula (2)



wherein the symbols and indices used are:

M at each instance is a transition metal ion;

Y is the same or different at each instance and is $\text{C}(\text{R}^1)_2$, $\text{C}=\text{O}$, $\text{C}=\text{NR}^1$, $\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{R}^1)_2$ or a single bond $\text{C}(\text{R}^1)_2$, $\text{C}=\text{O}$, $\text{C}=\text{NR}^1$, or $\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{R}^1)_2$;

D is a carbon atom in Cy1 and a nitrogen atom is Cy2 ;

E for each occurrence is C ;

Cyl is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered monocyclic aryl ring which is bonded to the metal M via an atom D and which also has a single bond to the part-cycle Cy2 and a single bond to the Y group;

Cy2 is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered heteroaryl ring containing one N atom and which is bonded via an atom D to the metal M and which also has a single bond to the cycle Cyl and a common edge with the part-cycle Cy3 ;

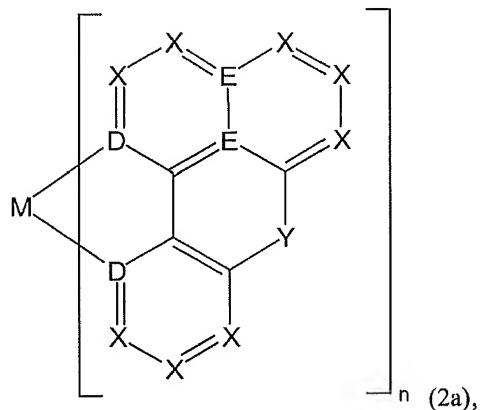
Cy3 is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered monocyclic aryl ring which has a single bond to the Y group and a common edge with the part-cycle Cy2 ;

R^1 is the same or different at each instance and is H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

L' and L" are monoanionic, bidentate chelating ligands, and m and o are the same or different at each instance and are 0, 1 or 2.

24. (Currently Amended) A compound as claimed in claim 23, comprising a part-structure M(L)_n described by the formula (2a):



wherein:

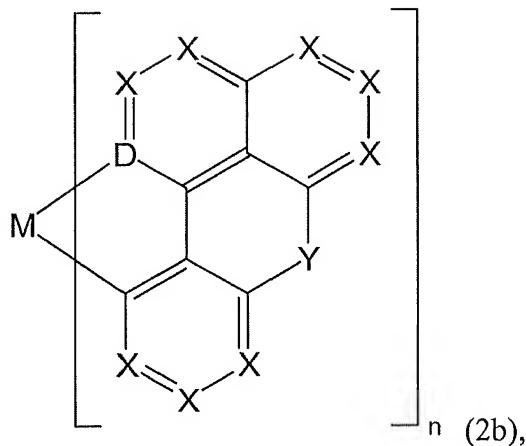
M is Mo, W, Re, Ru, Os, Rh, Ir, Pd, Pt or Au;

~~D is the same or different at each instance and is a carbon atom, or a nitrogen atom or a phosphorus atom, with the proviso that one D is a carbon atom and the other D is a nitrogen atom or a phosphorus atom;~~

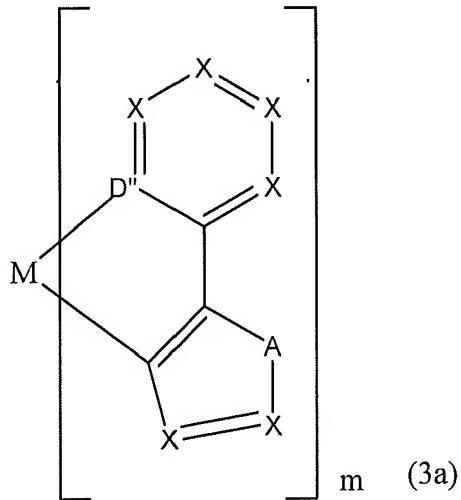
X is CR;

R is the same or different at each instance and is H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, NO₂, CN, a straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl or alkoxy group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, where one or more nonadjacent CH₂ groups may be replaced by -R¹C=CR¹-, -C≡C-, Si(R¹)₂, Ge(R¹)₂, Sn(R¹)₂, -O-, -S-, -NR¹-, -(C=O)-, -(C=NR¹)-, -P=O(R¹)- or -CONR¹- and where one or more hydrogen atoms may be replaced by F, or an aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy or heteroaryloxy group which has from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and may be substituted by one or more nonaromatic R radicals, where a plurality of substituents R, both on the same ring and on different rings, may in turn form a further mono- or polycyclic, aliphatic or aromatic ring system.

25. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 24, comprising at least one part-structure M(L)_o of the formula (2b) identical or different at each instance,



and further optionally comprising a part-structure $M(L')_m$ of the formula (3a), identical or different at each instance



wherein:

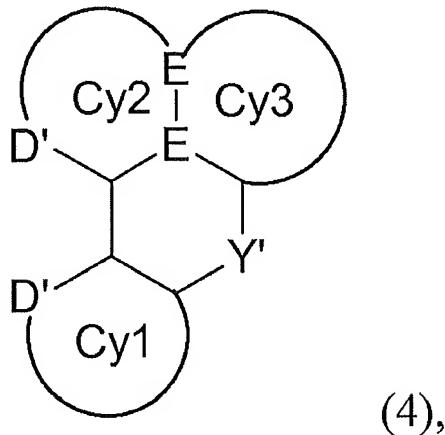
- D'' is the same or different at each instance and is N or P; and
- A is the same or different at each instance and is $-CR=CR-$, $-N=CR-$, $-P=CR-$, $-N=N-$, $-P=N-$, NR, PR, O, S, Se.

26. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 25, wherein M is Rh, Ir, Pd or Pt.
27. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 26, wherein n is 2 or 3.
28. (Currently amended) A compound of claim 27, wherein D'' is N.
29. (Cancelled)
30. (Currently Amended) A compound claim of claim 28-claim 23, wherein Y is CR_2 , $C=O$, $C=CR_2$, or a single bond $C(R^1)_2$, $C=O$, or $C=C(R^1)_2$.

31. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 30, wherein R is the same or different at each instance and is H, F, a straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl or alkoxy group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, where one or more hydrogen atoms may be replaced by F, or an aryl or heteroaryl group which has from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and may be substituted by one or more nonaromatic R radicals, where a plurality of substituents R, both on the same ring and on different rings, together may in turn form a further aliphatic or aromatic, mono- or polycyclic ring system.

32. (Currently Amended) A compound of claim 31, wherein Y is CR₂ and the carbon in the CR₂ is a spiro carbon atom.

33. (Currently Amended) A compound of the formula (4)



wherein:

E for each occurrence is C;

Cyl is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered monocyclic aryl ring ~~which is bonded to the metal M via an atom D and which also has a single bond to the part-cycle Cy2 and a single bond to the Y group Y' group;~~

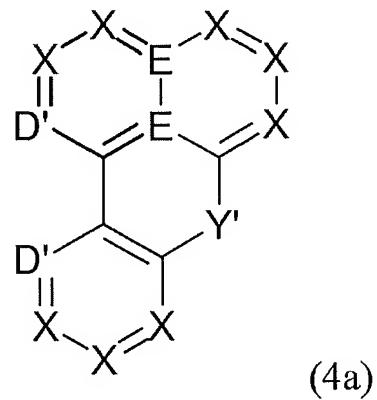
Cy2 is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered heteroaryl ring ~~containing one N atom which is bonded via an atom D to the metal M and which also has a single bond to the cycle Cyl and a common edge with the part-cycle Cy3;~~

Cy3 is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered monocyclic aryl

ring which has a single bond to the Y-group Y' group and a common edge with the part-cycle Cy2;

Y' is the same or different at each instance and is $C(R^1)_2$, $C=NR^1$, or $C=C(R^1)_2$;
D' is a carbon atom in Cy1 and a nitrogen atom in Cy2; and
R' is the same or different at each instance and is H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms.

34. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 33, represented by formula (4a):



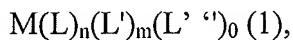
wherein:

X is CR;

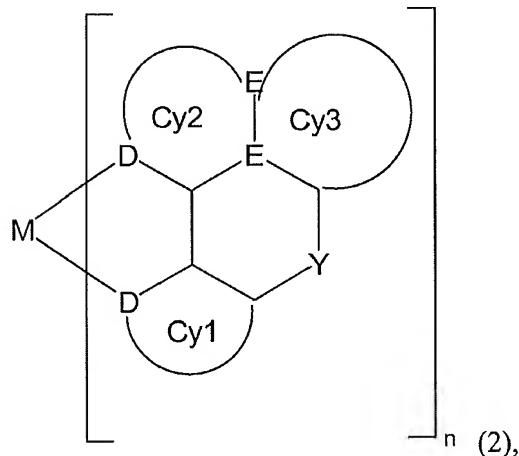
R is the same or different at each instance and is H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, NO_2 , CN, a straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl or alkoxy group having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, where one or more nonadjacent CH_2 groups may be replaced by $-R^1C=CR^1-$, $-C\equiv C-$, $Si(R^1)_2$, $Ge(R^1)_2$, $Sn(R^1)_2$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-NR^1-$, $-(C=O)-$, $-(C=NR^1)-$, $-P=O(R^1)-$ or $-CONR^1-$ and where one or more hydrogen atoms may be replaced by F, or an aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy or heteroaryloxy group which has from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and may be substituted by one or more nonaromatic R radicals, where a plurality of substituents R, both on the same ring and on different rings, may in turn form a further mono- or polycyclic, aliphatic or aromatic ring system.

35. (Cancelled)

36. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing compound of the formula (1)



wherein a part-structure $M(L)_n$ is described by formula (2)



wherein the symbols and indices used are:

M at each instance is a transition metal ion;

Y is the same or different at each instance and is $C(R^1)_2$, $C=O$, $\underline{C=NR_1}$ or $\underline{C=C(R^1)_2}$, $\underline{C=NR_1}$, $\underline{C=C(R^1)_2}$, or a single bond;

D is a carbon atom in Cyl and a nitrogen atom in $Cy2$;

E for each occurrence is C;

Cyl is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered monocyclic aryl ring which is bonded to the metal M via an atom D and which also has a single bond to the part-cycle $Cy2$ and a single bond to the Y group;

$Cy2$ is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered heteroaryl ring containing one N atom and which is bonded via an atom D to the metal M and which also has a single bond to the cycle Cyl and a common edge with the part-cycle $Cy3$;

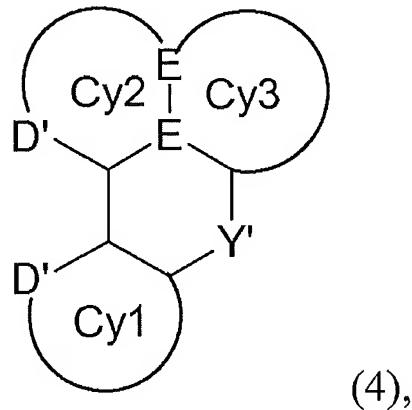
$Cy3$ is the same or different at each instance and is a six-membered monocyclic aryl

ring which has a single bond to the Y group and a common edge with the part-cycle Cy2;

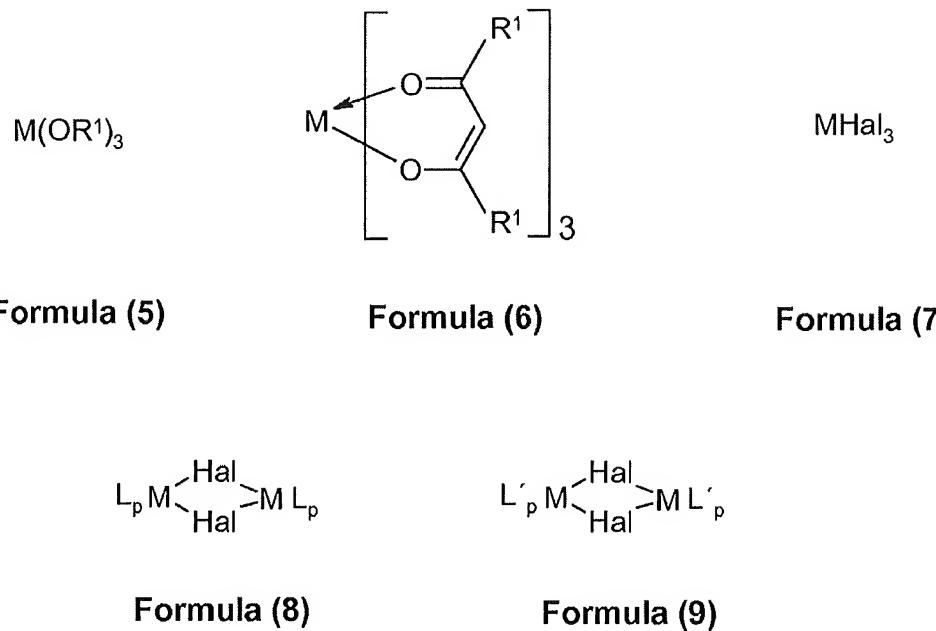
R^1 is the same or different at each instance and is H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms;
 n is 1, 2 or 3;

L' and L'' are monoanionic, bidentate chelating ligands, and

m and o are the same or different at each instance and are 0, 1 or 2.
by reacting a compound of the formula (4)



with metal alkoxides of formula (5), with metal ketoketonates of the formula (6) or mono- or polycyclic metal halides of the formula (7), (8) and (9)



and further wherein:

D' is a carbon atom in Cy1 and a nitrogen atom in Cy2;

$M(L)_n$ is defined above

Y' is the same or different at each instance and is $C(R^1)_2$, $C=O$, $C=NR_1$ or $C=C(R^1)_2$,

p is 1 or 2; and

Hal is F, Cl, Br or I.

37. (Previously presented) A process of Claim 36, wherein a compound of formula (4) is reacted with iridium compounds which bear both alkoxide and/or halide and/or hydroxyl and ketoketonate radicals.
38. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 23, wherein purity of said compound determined by means of 1H NMR and/or HPLC is more than 99%.
39. (Previously presented) A conjugated, part-conjugated or nonconjugated polymer or dendrimer containing one or more of the compounds as claimed in claim 23.
40. (Previously presented) A conjugated, part-conjugated or nonconjugated polymer or

dendrimer containing one or more of the compounds as claimed in claim 24, wherein at least one R is a bond to the polymer or dendrimer.

41. (Previously presented) A polymer as claimed in claim 39, wherein the polymer is selected from the group of polyfluorenes, polyspirobifluorenes, polyparaphenylenes, polycarbazoles, polyvinylcarbazoles, polythiophenes, polyketones or copolymers thereof.
42. (Previously presented) An electronic component comprising at least one compound as claimed in claim 23.
43. (Previously presented) The electronic component of claim 42, wherein said component is an organic light-emitting diode (OLED), an organic integrated circuit (O-IC), an organic field-effect transistor (O-FET), an organic thin-film transistor (O-TFT), an organic solar cell (O-SC) or an organic laser diode (O-laser).